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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1873. NO. 146.

FIRST EDITION.

Condemnation.

CREDIT MOBILIER AGONY

Ames and Brooks Not Expelled, but Their Conduct Condemned.

Failure of Efforts to Censure Other Members of the House.

CRISIS IN LOUISIANA.

Subject Considered in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House reassembled at ten o'clock, the hour up to the regular time of meeting being considered as part of the legislative day of yesterday, to be divided among members wanting to speak on the expulsion resolutions.

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. BIRD favored the power of expulsion.

Mr. HOLMAN took similar grounds, and regarded this as the first great contest between representative government and a great many corporations.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, declared himself against the right of expulsion. The remedy for the decay of moral virtue must be sought to be found in expulsion.

Mr. WOOD *differed somewhat* from either side on the question of jurisdiction. He thought the committee exceeded its authority, and their report did not justify expulsion. Ames was the chosen victim because he told the truth. There was no evidence. Brooks, he argued, could not be comprehended within the scope of the jurisdiction of the committee. He would vote against expulsion.

Mr. POTTER favored some form of condemnation, but thought expulsion a dangerous precedent.

Mr. SPEER thought the House could not try for offenses before election. He was for expelling Brooks. He believed Dawes and Scofield innocent, but thought Kelley and Garfield guilty.

At eleven to-day a session began.

Mr. SARGENT offered amendments to the resolutions, reciting the parliamentary doubts in the case, and condemning the conduct of Ames and Brooks.

Mr. HOAR suggested that such amendments created a still worse precedent.

THE DEBATE CLOSED.

Mr. POLAND then closed the debate. He proceeded to reply to the arguments made against the power of the House to expel members for offenses committed before election, and to sustain the position by parliamentary precedents. Having disposed of that subject Mr. Poland came back to the facts in the case and the schemes of the Credit Mobilier and its inventors. He said it did not require great ingenuity to get up a scheme to rob the government, out of forty millions, but it did require a good deal of wit to get up the machinery necessary to run it successfully. They had confirmed the scheme, but there was no man in New York shrewd enough to get up the running machinery. They had to send almost as far as Boston to find a man, and they got the right man. But that difficulty grew out-of that. This Boston lawyer said: "A mill with forty sewn millions in the hopper—a mill with which you are going to open more than half that sum out of the government." We must not have got a mill with wit enough to devise means by which you can do that, and cover it up, you cannot put of that with a few of three thousand dollars. He must have would now consider the resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 118, nays 82.

Substitutes were suggested by Messrs. Sargent, Stevenson and Hawley, but Mr. SPEER declined to allow any of them to be offered. He proposed to yield half of his hour to the gentleman affected by the resolution.

MR. KELLEY WOULD NOT BE CONDEMNED UNHEARD.

Mr. KELLEY said he asked the House only to be true to its own honor and the rights of each member. He had had no witness before the Select Committee. It had not been intimated to him that he might be heard in his own behalf, other than the brief examination made by counsel or by himself. He asked, therefore, that his colleague (Mr. Speer), who, in the last few minutes of the morning debate, had connected his name with this matter, without any fault of Mr. Kelley having opportunity to reply, be permitted to make his speech and present his arraignment, so that having heard where he was accused, the grounds on which the accusation rested, he might have the poor privilege of saying why sentence should not be passed upon him, as he had not the right of being heard before the committee by witnesses and counsel.

Mr. SPEER then yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. Butler, who asked if the House was going into this method of purgation and purification where were they to stop? By adopting this course the House would be taking away the great principle of civil liberty—the right of trial by jury. He called upon the House to pause. He proposed to have this resolution referred to a committee, as had to the same Special Committee, for he had not much respect for it. *Audi alteram partem* was the maxim of every deliberative assembly and of every judge.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke for fair play and evenhanded justice, and said that he saw no license in order to condemn Mr Kelley on the testimony of Mr. Ames, whom the House had just condemned.

Mr SPEER said he rose to perform a duty higher than personal friendship, regretting it involved the honor of his native State. His colleague (Mr. Kelley) had told the House he had not been heard. He had been heard from his own lips, and could have had summoned any witness he desired to have examined. Mr. Speer then reviewed the testimony in the case of Kelley, and argued that Mr. Kelley must have known that the corruption out of which these enormous dividends came was a corrupt affair. Not only had Kelley prevaricated and concealed the truth, but he had attempted to get Oakes Ames to conceal it under oath. He (Mr. Speer) was satisfied of the truth of the charge, and felt that it was his duty to present the resolution.

Mr. MCCREARY, member of the special committee, said the proposition that Kelley and those other gentleman stood in the same place and deserved the same punishment as had been inflicted on Ames and Brooks, was not warranted by the testimony in the case, and differed from his idea of justice and fairness. Kelley and others had not been informed of the facts which made the transaction of Ames and Brooks reprehensible. He thought this resolution should be tabled.

The House took a recess till eight P. M.

Evening Session.—After ordering a committee of conference on the Geneva Award bill, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution censuring Mr. Kelley, offered by his colleague, Mr. Speer.

REMARKS BY MR. KELLEY.

Mr. KELLEY rose and addressed the House. He had been a member of the House, he said, for seven years. He had been connected with the Committee on Naval Affairs during the time when contracts by millions were made, and who had ever heard that one dollar of his came to Pittsburg, and received *for sale*, had stuck to his fingers. He had been charged with speculating in Credit Mobilier. He had not done so, and he did not propose to argue his case now, but he could prove before a committee, if the matter be sent to one, by testimony, that during the time he was supposed to be engaged in the corrupt schemes of Credit Mobilier he had been and was still paying eleven per cent. for a few thousands he had borrowed to save a littoral estate owned in Philadelphia. He would detain the House no longer. He desired nothing but justice. With three years of broken health he approached the period of his seventieth years, feeling that the strength with might had carried other tests against not given him. It was not, therefore, for himself that he pleaded, but for his children, that he invoked the law and give to a member of the American Congress the right that are secured to the humblest day-laborer in the country. That are secured to the vagrant, charged with petty larceny, as the assassin.

Mr. DICKEY spoke with some bitterness of his colleague, Mr. Speer, who, in the Senate, was an old associate from the mountains, and of the House itself in which he had no great admiration.

Mr. HOUGHTON characterized the scene and occasion as strange and unthinkable, and wanted the other side of the House that the course they were pursuing was unsafe—that chickens of that kind would come home to roost, and that if the next Congress they would be in a fearful minority, and might be true visions of the majority, which could turn them out by a two-thirds vote.

PROPOSITION TO RECOMMIT.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, said he had a resolution to offer, partly in the interest of public business, but chiefly in the interest of justice. It was this:

WHEREAS, The Select Committee had made known to the House the facts contained in the report and in the report by the terms of the resolution under which it acted therefore,

Resolved, That the testimony taken be recommitted with instructions to report whether any further action is necessary to maintain the dignity and purity of House on connection of members of Congress with the Credit Mobilier of America, or with any corporation dependent on national legislation.

Mr. WOOD made the point of order that the resolution could not be entertained while the pending one.

The Speaker sustained the objection.

MR. DAWES INDIGNANT.

Mr. DAWES spoke with warmth, rising in a tone of great vehemence and exhibiting intense excitement. It is strange that the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) should want to adjourn the House with an investigation over their heads. He has proposed to impose a duty on a committee of the House which he knows cannot be performed in the limited time of the session, and then when the select members rest under such charges as an unthorough investigation may make. Now, if there is anybody has any charge to bring against me, let him bring it, here and now, and without any further investigation I am content to submit it to the judgment of the House. But I pray my friend from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) not to adjourn this House with an unfinished investigation hanging over my head. If my friend from Connecticut has anything to say at my door, let him lay it there now, and I will take the judgment of the House upon it. Sir, the Committee of Judiciary has sat from day to day, and I here submit its special verdict to this House, based on special finding of any fact anything to add to that verdict, let him do it here and now. I have sat here from hour after hour in this discussion, not opening my mouth, conscious of my purity of motives and my freedom from the charge intimated in this House. I am ready to meet here and now any charge which any member will lay at my door. But it is due to me, and it is due to the committee, that this House shall not adjourn with an unfinished investigation hanging over my head.

KELLY NOT CENSURED.

There was great confusion and excitement in the House when Mr. Hawley took his seat, which did not subside for several minutes. At last the motion to lay on the table the resolution censuring Mr. Kelley was made by Mr. MAYNARD, and it was agreed—yeas 117, nays 74.

CONTESTED ELECTION—PRIVILEGE.

Mr. STEVENSON then offered as a privileged question a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House it is against public policy for members of Congress to invest and speculate in stocks, bonds and securities of railroad companies for value or reward from and depend upon Congressional grants and subsidies in government bonds and public lands.

Mr. KELLEY and others raised the point that the resolution presented no question of privilege and the Speaker so ruled.

A SEASON OF MERRIMENT.

Mr. STEVENSON then offered this resolution as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That this House hereby condemns the conduct of Samuel Hooper, Representative in this House of his native State, his colleague Mr. Kelley had told the House he had not been heard. He had been heard from his own lips, and could have had summoned any witness he desired to have examined. Mr. Speer then reviewed the testimony in the case of Kelley, and argued that Mr. Kelley must have known that the corruption out of which these enormous dividends came was a corrupt affair. Not only had Kelley prevaricated and concealed the truth, but he had attempted to get Oakes Ames to conceal it under oath. He (Mr. Speer) was satisfied of the truth of the charge, and felt that it was his duty to present the resolution.

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Mr. KELLEY and others raised the point that the resolution presented no question of privilege and the Speaker so ruled.

A SEASON OF MERRIMENT.

Mr. STEVENSON then offered this resolution as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That this House hereby condemns the conduct of Samuel Hooper, Representative in this House of his native State, his colleague Mr. Kelley having in the stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, and whose interests depended directly upon the legislation of Congress.

The resolution was adopted—Yeas 174, nays 32.

THE END NOT YET.

The next resolution included in Mr. Sargent's substitute was as follows:

Resolved, That the special committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. HOAR moved to lay the resolution and preamble on the table.

Mr. WOOD suggested that that would prevent the reporting of resolutions as to the other members implicated.

The Speaker stated that it certainly would. It would be the judgment of the House that it had accepted and discharged the committee of its duties.

Mr. SARGENT asked, "What would Mr. Hoar's motion carry to the table? Would it carry the resolutions already adopted?"

The Speaker replied that it would not carry with it the resolutions already adopted.

Mr. DOAR withdrew the motion.

Mr. RANDALL asked whether, in case the resolution to discharge the Committee on Louisiana came, it would be in order for any member to offer as a privileged question a resolution as to other members affected by the testimony?

The Speaker replied that, if the House did not discharge the committee, it would be in order for a motion or the subject it would of course be still before the House. If the committee was discharged, the subject would be taken away from the House.

As a question of privilege a vote was then taken on the resolution censuring the committee. It was rejected—Yeas 104, nays 114.

There was more excitement during the progress of this vote, and more interest manifested in its result, than attended any of the other votes, as the failure of the resolution would reopen the whole subject as to all the other members implicated.

The question recurred on the preamble of Mr. Sargent's substitute, as follows:

"WHEREAS, By the report of the Special Committee therein it appears that the acts charged as offenses against members of this House, in connection with the Credit Mobilier of America, occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress, two elections by the people having intervened; and whereas grave doubts exist as to the rightful exercise by this House of its power to expel a member for offenses committed by such member long before his election thereto, and not connected with such election; therefore,"

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the preamble on the table.

In reply to excited and various questions from all quarters as to the effect of the motion, the Speaker stated that it would carry the whole subject on the table and put an end to it, except as to the resolutions already adopted. They had been finally disposed of and were not before the House.

The question was taken on Mr. Sargent's motion and it was rejected—yeas 98, nays 118.

The preamble was then rejected—yeas 98, nays 118.

Several members addressed the Chair, having resignations in office.

The Speaker recognized Mr. HALL, who moved that the report of the Select Committee be referred to the Select Committee and moved the previous question.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether it would be in order, if that motion were agreed to, to offer a resolution of instructions to report back propositions in regard to the other gentlemen implicated.

The Speaker thought not.

The House refused to second the previous question—77 to 96.

A LUMP JOB OF IT.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Samuel Hooper, of Boston, Dawes, of Massachusetts; William D. Kelley and Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania; John A. Garfield and John A. Bingham, of Ohio, members of the House of Representatives, inasmuch as they became interested in the Credit Mobilier of America, a contracting company for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and continued to be interested at a time when said corporation was dependent upon the legislation of Congress for its maintenance and support.

ONE AT A TIME THE RULE.

Mr. RANDALL made a point that the resolution of censure should be confined to one individual.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and stated his reasons for doing so.

MORE SPEECH.

Mr. SPEER then offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is shown by the Select Committee of the House to investigate the charges of alleged bribery of members by Oakes Ames and others, that William D. Kelley, a member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, did receive, while a member of the House from Oakes Ames, the sum of $900 on the 23d of June, 1868, and the further sum of $700 in September 1868, as dividend on the stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, without having paid anything therefor; and whereas, said dividends arose from a dishonest contract and arrangement between said Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad Company, which company was and is largely indebted to the United States, resulting in gross fraud and wrong on the government; therefore,

Resolved, That for the receipt and use, as aforesaid, of said Credit Mobilier dividends, William D. Kelley deserves and hereby receives the unqualified censure of the House.

Mr. DICKEY objected to the consideration of the resolution, and characterized the preamble as a *mining speech*.

The Speaker put the question whether the House consented by any officer or any official person. Two persons came before the committee and said that they had gone through the books and were now more right to go through them—persons who had no more right to go through these books than two of these pages would have, and that the returns elected McEnery by some 5,000 votes.

Mr. TURMAN—If that be the fact, that those returns show a majority for McEnery, what does the Senator mean by calling his supporters a small faction.

Mr. MORTON—I call his supporters now, who are trying to force him into power, a small faction. The great body of those who voted for him are not now supporting him, but are standing and looking on. I believe the overwhelming majority of the people of Louisiana are to-day desiring that the Kellogg government should be sustained, including many who voted for the opposition ticket.

Mr. SCHURZ said that as Mr. Morton seemed so positive that those who opposed the Kellogg government were only a small faction, he would ask him to give the Senate some definite information on the subject—to state, for instance, whether the people of Louisiana, or a large majority of them, were now paying taxes to the Kellogg government.

Mr. MORTON—The evidence that a large majority of that people generally are acquiescing in the Kellogg government is in the fact that they are actually submitting—that there is actual peace all over the State, and that up to this time no resistance had been offered to that government in any part of the State.

Mr. SCHURZ—It is not only passive submission that would be an indication of support, and I think active submission would go a great deal further to show that they are really inclined to stand by the Kellogg government. I ask you to say whether you could in any way borrow five millions for? Why should the Reading road stand to indorse them to that amount and on that unsophisticated people that such a thing is found. (Laughter.) I can only suggest that, *perhaps*, Reading road may want to push a road in the Louisiana and Texas line from New York of a new line from New York to Pittsburg and westward, and adopts this method of suspicion and shut up other people's money. I ask you whether without any further explanation the Perkiomen road can want one $5,000,000 for any purpose legitimate to the subject of authority to collect taxes, or very much encouragement to induce people not to pay their taxes. This McEnery has issued a proclamation calling upon his friends in Louisiana to pay no taxes, and I believe that this is not the exact season for collecting taxes there. But if we propose to set aside the Kellogg government, and give it our support, that government will go on and collect taxes without any trouble.

Mr. CARPENTER made an elaborate argument, sustaining the majority report. Nobody could exaggerate the importance of this Louisiana question. Congress was called upon to exercise the high power, guaranteeing to a State a republican form of government, and to refuse to act when the case demanded would be a great question of duty as it would be to interfere unwarrantably with the State government. He then reviewed in great detail the history of the late election in Louisiana, and came to the conclusions presented in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the McEnery government rests on the surface of the soil, the power of which should be assessed separately, and each pay his proportionate share of the tax. The second provided that when such lands were sold for taxes, the holders of coal, mineral, or timber rights might redeem their share by paying their proportionate share of the redemption money. The first section was opposed by Mr. Mayford and Mr. Strang, as taxing unproductive investments, and was voted down. The second was passed.

The act to consolidate the game laws was passed to second reading and laid over. It will come up soon and pass. It is a well prepared bill, and prohibits all fishing with nets under severe penalties, prescribes the months in which hunting and fishing may take place, and is designed to take the place of the many special laws now existing on the same subject. It includes in the Legislative Judicial Districts smaller streams from being robbed of their fry by the nets of reckless fishers, the proposition will be found useful and effective. The fact that it applies to the whole State gives it value.

Several bills were recalled by both Houses, the Governor, to-day for amendments.

CARPENTER—I do, because I like a smaller one. In some things I like greatness, but when it comes to choosing between the greater and the smaller, I prefer the smaller. In that I know my honorable friend does not agree with me. Only this, I defined in an original and astute politician, but let me tell him that we Republicans have reached a point where we must be fused or we must be defeated to be so or not. Our interests compel us to be fused. The fact is that the majority of the people of Louisiana is Republican or Democratic, but it is of the original Republican party. They have been so from October, in accordance with law. I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next campaign if they should say that the present Administration of Louisiana is Democratic. It is not yet its genius for revolution has been so great that he has compelled it to confirmed the face of that State. He has mingled and commingled the powers of its government until no man can tell head or tail to any of them. He has appointed Judges, and removed them at pleasure. He has packed courts, approved laws, and annulled them by the military force of the government of the United States. I cannot answer for the people of Indiana and Illinois citizens that will leave them to be managed by the honorable Senator from Indiana. He has been successful with them; I beg him to come over and help us in Wisconsin. We shall need him. I will submit to an unsophisticated people that such a thing is found. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARPENTER in conclusion argued that if Congress did not order a new election, it was bound by recognizing the McEnery government as the loss fraudulent of the two.

Mr. THURMAN argued that there was nothing in the case for Congress to interfere with. It was a question, even if it had the power, and that the proper thing to do was to leave the people of Louisiana to settle their own affairs. Without any further amendment decided people that such a thing is found. (Laughter.)

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Mr. MORTON—If I had time to read all that Marshal Packard said, the heroic senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) would not have occasion to say a word about his delinquency in regard to the payment of taxes. This is not the time for the discussion of taxes, and it does not take very much doubt upon the subject of authority to collect taxes, or very much encouragement to induce people not to pay their taxes. This McEnery has issued a proclamation calling upon his friends in Louisiana to pay no taxes, and I believe that this is not the exact season for collecting taxes there. But if we propose to set aside the Kellogg government, and give it our support, that government will go on and collect taxes without any trouble.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

If the United State Senate fails to pass the House bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Washington Treaty with respect to the fishery question, that body will be guilty of a grave dereliction of duty. There is no time to be lost.

The contest for the Massachusetts Senatorial succession deepens in interest as the period fixed for the election draws near. Another Richmond has now made his appearance in the field, in the person of Governor Washburn, who is being quietly, though seriously and quite generally talked about as the person upon whom members of the Legislature will agree to vote for as a compromise between Messrs. Boutwell and Dawes.

A fact which speaks excellently well for the credit of the State is the determination of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay on presentation $1,250,000 of the 5-10 six per cent. loans of the Commonwealth, being the certificates of $5,000 and under; and to stop the interest thereon after ninety days' notice. No official announcement of this resolve has yet been made, but there is little doubt that it has been definitively agreed upon. Due public notice of the fact will of course be given.

The larger and denser the crowd, the more favorable the opportunity of the pickpocket. The greater the rush and pressure of business in Congress, the more imminent the danger from the lobby. From now until the close of the session it behooves every friend of honesty and economy to be incessantly on the alert, to prevent the plunder of the people's treasury. The test of virtue is resistance to temptation. The test of faithfulness is vigilance. There will be full need for the exercise of both. Let the answer equal the requirement.

Of course the expulsion of a member of Congress is a serious matter, but not more so, we take it, then the commission of the offense which renders him liable to the disgrace. If as now seems likely to occur, the resolution for the expulsion of Ames and Brooks should fail for the want of the requisite two-thirds vote, the whole country will be disappointed and indignant. But of very regard for its own honor, the House cannot afford to inflict a less severe punishment—unless, indeed, that body is measurably infected with the very vices which it has pretended to sit in judgment on.

Unless the legislation which the President has asked for relative to the Mormon problem is furnished speedily, people will presently begin to suspect that the rumors which are current in Washington to the effect that something more than honorable means and influences have been at work in Congress in favor of the Mormon interest, are not without foundation. The government is at present practically powerless to proceed against polygamy under existing Federal statutes. To remedy this defect by amending the laws so that they cannot be evaded by the Mormons, is the object of the pending bill, which has been framed at the President's instance. It should be promptly passed.

The quesion of rapid transit for New York city has been agitated for many years, without any practical outcome until now. At length, however, there is a promise of its early accomplishment, in the shape of an elevated railway running the whole length of Manhattan island. The contracts for the construction of the iron work for ten miles have been awarded and the agreements signed. Five million dollars of the capital stock have been subscribed for in England at par, and it is said the work will be vigorously pushed. The contractors have two thousand men employed in producing the iron work from models long since prepared. It is claimed that the iron for the first five miles will be completed by August, and for the whole ten miles not later than October or November. Should the project be successfully carried out it will afford an immense relief to that overcrowded and stifling metropolis.

Apropos of the petitions in circulation in Massachusetts asking the Legislature of that State to rescind the vote of censure some time ago passed against Senator Sumner for offering a resolution in the United States Senate to efface from the national ensigns the record of the Union victories in the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, the Boston *Traveler* says the resolutions of censure were never placed on the record, and that consequently there is nothing to be expunged. Whether there be or not, the well-wishers of that Senator had better let the matter rest. The action of the Legislature stands backed by the approval and indorsement of almost the entire loyal people. Senator Sumner may be all that is claimed for him, but he is by no means the center of our solar system, as some of his admirers would seem desirous of having us infer. It is quite likely that the vote of censure was "obnoxious" to his pride; but his own resolution smote in the face the patriotic instinct of the whole country. Let him continue to stand rebuked.

One or two papers charge the Commercial with inconsistency, on the ground that, whereas it formerly advocated giving what is termed minority representation a fair trial, it now opposes the system as "a humbug" and a failure. The premises of our critics do not at all warrant the conclusions drawn from them. Indeed, the writer is very willing to give the workings of the new fangled notion a candid investigation before declaring against it, is pretty conclusive proof that our present opposition has a valid basis. The plan has never been tried in any State except Illinois, and that only in one election, while so utterly unsatisfactory have been its workings that a strong movement for its abolition has already been set on foot. If minority representation is a good thing, the experiment in Illinois would have shown it. Having been proved a costly failure in that State, there is not the slightest likelihood that it will turn out to be an economic success elsewhere. Hence our continued faith in the good old doctrine of majority rule. That at least has been tried and found not wanting. The point of our censors is not well taken.

One of the Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature, in the course of a recent debate on the pending Ku-Klux amnesty bill, recited the terrible details of the brutal murder of Senator John W. Stephens, in 1870, as obtained by him from the sworn testimony of one of the murderers. A Democratic paper printed in New York character izes the story as "too horrible for human belief," and "there is too much politics in it by half." Quite likely, so far as its own taste is concerned. But the tragedy was not "too horrible" for enactment by the political kith and kin of that journal, which helped to sow the seeds from which such dire and bloody growths sprang. "Too much politics in it," for credence, forsooth. Why, even now, the North Carolina allies of that sheet, in anticipation of the passage of an act that will screen them from punishment for the atrocious crimes committed in the past, are banding themselves together for the perpetration of other kindred villainies, and are placing the loyal communities in a state of terror. And yet this fastidious sceptic has not a single syllable to utter in denunciation of these outrages or the damnable spirit of which they are the outcome. Pah!

It is to be hoped the State Legislature will before adjournment provide for a new geological survey of the Commonwealth, either according to the plan of Professor Lesley, (who proposes to go over the State, county by county, mapping the country by odometer road surveys, and then proceeding with the geological work, completing five or ten counties a year and publishing the maps as fast as completed,) or some other equally comprehensive method of procedure. Professor Lesley estimates that the work can be done for $47,000 a year. It is now twenty years since the last survey of the State was made; in which time the discovery of oil has taken place, involving the sinking of some twenty thousand shafts; new mines have been opened, new ore beds discovered, and yet the contributions to geological knowledge from this widespread enterprise and activity have been altogether inadequate. Other States, younger and far less richly dowered than our own, are outstripping us in the thoroughness and energy of their scientific research into the character of their various natural resources, with corresponding advantages to themselves. The Legislature should make proper provision for the work without delay.

The splendid collection of Phœnician art antiquities recently secured for the Metropolitan Museum of New York by General Cesnola, United States Consul to Cyprus, contrasts strongly and strangely with the poverty of our own country in collections illustrating its prehistoric archæology. There is not a single collection extant for public exhibition. An important collection, made in Central Ohio, was some time ago permitted to go out of the country into the possession of an English scholar, while one of our own historical societies was higgling about the purchase. The study of this subject is being prosecuted with great interest by cultivated minds in Europe. In Paris there is an American Antiquarian Society. In Berlin great attention is given to the subject. In Copenhagen special interest is shown, and the Society of Royal Antiquaries have published elaborate memoirs relating to discoveries on this continent of remains of the Northmen. The awakened interest in ancient art demands that the vestiges of early American advancement should be collected and preserved for the use of students and inquirers. The whole range of archæology presents no more interesting field than that found on the Western hemisphere. Specimens of the Stone Age, both Neolithic and Paleolithic, are more abundant and of rarer execution than similar remains in the old world. The country ought to have a collection of American antiquities worthy alike of its popular culture and its scientific research.

Some time ago we reinforced an argument we had previously made concerning the imperative necessity of an effective Boiler Inspection law for the State, by instancing the experience of Philadelphia, in which city, where the use of steam as a motor in manufactories, etc., is perhaps even more extensive than in our own, not a single serious accident has occurred from the explosion of a boiler which had undergone inspection by the authorities, since the passage of the law relating to boiler inspections in that city. Testimony of a similar character is borne by the Steam Boiler Inspector of Chicago in his annual report for 1872, just published; the immunity resulting from the frequency of inspections and the rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance. That officer inspected seven hundred and sixty-five boilers, of which two hundred and sixty-seven were found to be more or less defective. He recommends that a provision be added to the ordinance requiring engineers to pass an examination as to their qualifications, and that a license be issued only to such as are competent; that it be made unlawful for any one to sell a boiler within the limits of the city without notifying the Boiler Inspector before it is put in use; also that the manufacturer or agent furnishing boilers to be used in the city shall provide the purchasers with a written description of the same, naming the quality of the iron used in their construction. In view of the continuous expansion of the manufacturing and commercial interests of Pittsburgh, with the attendant increase in the number of steam boilers, it would seem that some such provision might with great propriety and advantage be adopted here.

In another column will be found the full text of the supplement to the Local Option law, now pending before the Legislature. The provisions are clear and unmistakable, and correct all ambiguities in the original act. The sixth section declares that the act of April 3d, 1872, regulating the sale of liquors in Allegheny county, was not intended to repeal the general Local Option law, so far as this county is concerned, "and that the election provided for to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 27th, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, in the several wards, boroughs and townships in the said county of Allegheny." The time required to be given in the proclamation as notice of the first election, is reduced to eight days. Our advices from Harrisburg state that the supplement cannot be reached until Wednesday next, March 5th, at the earliest. Should the bill be passed and approved within one week thereafter, sufficient time will be allowed for the required notice of eight days—the third Friday in March falling on the 21st. This is rather close work, and the friends of Local Option are somewhat apprehensive that the measure may be fatally delayed by the filibustering tactics of the opposition; but our Harrisburg letter printed this morning, states that the bill will doubtless be passed when reached.

When a good, honest, sternly conscientious man has once become fully convinced that he is responsible to the Higher Powers for what ever evil he fails to protest against, if he cannot abolish it, he soon finds his hands full of work. Such a man may be confidently pronounced forever delivered from the perils of ennui. If rich as he wishes to be, he incurs, in retiring from business no risk of suffering from the stagnation of his energies. However delightful and fascinating his old pursuits may have been, they are quite likely to be banished from memory by the superior charms constantly unfolded before him in the great field of philanthropy into which he feels himself called as a laborer. The retired tallow-chandler of whom Dr. Johnson used to tell with such exceeding gusto lived and died nearly a century too early. In withdrawing from the business to which his whole soul had been devoted, he stipulated that, though no longer interested in the firm, he should still be allowed the privilege, for his own refreshment and delectation, of being present on "melting days." Poor man, he little knew what abundant and unfailing resources against vain regrets and the pains of idleness lay all around him, in nuisances calling for abatement, and in abuses calling for reform.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

A vigorous export trade in American hides and leather has sprung up, in consequence of prices in the European markets being higher than can be obtained here. This demand is in England and on the Continent, especially in the Dutch and German countries.

Wonderful tidings from Uranus have reached the earth! This seemingly faint star, only discovered to be a planet in 1781, turns out to be a vast globe forty times as large as Mercury, Venus, the Earth and Mars put together. Its place in the system is beyond Saturn, and it takes eighty-four years to make a revolution.

The original pay-roll of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, has been deposited in the Virginia State Library.

The Southern steam saw mill owners are to have a meeting in Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, March 18.

The temperance people of Ohio have raised $5,000 to carry up to the Supreme Court the adverse decision of Judge Green on the temperance law of that State.

A new society, called the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, has lately been organized in Philadelphia, which numbers among its members many influential citizens.

Prof. McAdams, of Edinburgh, announces the startling medical fact that ordinary wheat flour, when mixed with air in certain proportions, becomes dangerously explosive.

A new water meter has recently been invented which is said to be capable of registering with perfect accuracy the amount of water flowing through any pipe to which it is attached. Active steps are being taken to introduce it into general use.

The labor market in Texas is said to be greatly overstocked by the immense immigration from other Southern States.

Seven great windmills, each of twenty horsepower, are to be sent from Syracuse, New York, to the Caribbean island of Omba, to crush gold quartz.

The deposits in the Savings banks of New York amount to the enormous total of over two hundred and eighty-five million dollars, against which the banks hold assets of about three hundred and five million dollars.

Rebords kept at Muscatine, Iowa, show that during the last thirty-eight years the average length of time for which the Mississippi at that point has been closed by ice is sixty-seven days.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention, to nominate candidates for State officers, is to be held in Providence on Thursday, March 13. The election occurs in April.

An attempt is about to be made to establish a silk-worm nursery at Beaufort, South Carolina, but, unfortunately for the projectors, that section is so thoroughly impoverished and Northern capital so conservative that the enterprise has not thus far met with the encouragement it deserves.

An East Indian paper observes that the crows there are not like other crows, and an American gentleman is accused of feeding them, from motives of self-interest. These crows, on receiving favors at his hands, as regularly repay him with stolen spoons, or anything else they can lay their claws on.

A mule in Memphis is supposed to have a propensity for practical jokes. Being attached to a street car, he became perfectly immovable. All the men in the car got out and were pushing it with all their might, when Mr. Mule suddenly dashed off at full speed, leaving them all sprawling in the mud.

A carpenter of Indianapolis has a double pupil to his eye, which enables him to see objects at night with almost as much ease and facility as in the brightest daylight.

Minnesota must be a cheerful place to live in. It is afflicted with cattle disease, adult mumps, infantile whooping cough, frozen potatoes, bad colds, scarcity of butter and eggs, itinerant peddlers, and what little money they have is principally counterfeit.

And now comes another distinguished English author, Wilkie Collins, to dispute with Charles Reade the championship of the noble art of literary piracy. In *Harper's Weekly* for March 1st, there is a story with the heading, "Blown Up with the Brig," a sailor's story, by Wilkie Collins." There is nothing strange in this, but there is something passing strange in the fact that the same story occurs, word for word, in "The Haunted House," by Charles Dickens, under the title, "A Ghost in the Cupboard-room." Is this "coincidence" or robbery?

PERSONAL.

Telegraph mention has been made of the destruction by fire of President Grant's country residence near St. Louis. It was a well built and comfortable house, constructed of what is known as "stock" brick, and was two stories in height, finely and even elegantly finished in the interior, and commanded an excellent view of Carondelet, a suburb of St. Louis. It was built by Mr. Lewis Dent in 1858 or 1849, at a cost of $4,000. The value of the furniture belonging to President Grant at the time of its destruction was about $3,000. The farm upon which this building stood comprises about eight hundred acres, of which one-third is in a high state of cultivation. There is, however, another fine residence on the estate, built in 1814 by the then possessor of the property. It is constructed in the plantation style of dwelling, of wood, and is estimated to be worth $6,000. It is known as "Whitehaven," and in 1823 was greatly improved by Mr. Frederick Dent, the President's father-in-law. Near this building, which stands about a quarter of a mile from the burnt residence, are a barn and stables which are erected three years ago, at a cost of $3,000, and where are housed the President's fine horse stock, White Clouds, Rashaw, Pilat Temples, and Gold Dust.

Ex-Governor Seymour has been taking a ride around Savannah, Ga., and the *Republican* says that, "being a great lover of dendrology, he was greatly pleased with the wierd and antique oaks, with interlacing arms, from which depend the gray moss that lends such an exquisite grace to the whole."

An inventory taken of the late Edwin Forrest's personal estate shows that he had property valued at $320,385; over $100,000 in securities on deposit, stocks, &c.; jewelry, $4,071; paintings, $47,000; and 7,357 books.

Herr Wachtel announces that he will not come to America again, as was stated, because the martyrdom of an operatic season in America is too much for him. Likewise, if the gentleman pleases, it is too much for us—when the tickets are $4, and Herr Wachtel is the tenor.

Lieutenant Fred. Grant is stationed at Fort Griffin, Texas, where he is reported to be very popular with officers and men.

Speaking of Bulwer, the *Athenæum* says that the following inscription, hitherto unpublished, is emblazoned round the banqueting hall of his old ancestral home of Knebworth. The words are these:

Read the Rede of this Old Roof Tree.
Here be trust fast. Opinion free.
Knightly Right Hand. Christian knee.
Worth in all. Wit in some.
Laughter open. Slander dumb.
Dearth where rooted Friendships grow,
Safe as Altar even to Foe.
And the sparks that upwards go
When the hearth flame dies below,
If thy sap in them may be,
Fear no winter, Old Roof Tree.

Lieutenant Steerer, of the United States Army, is now engaged, with a corps of scientific Americans, in exploring Palestine. The land of Moab will be the special labor of the spring months.

Madame Rudersdorff is living in Boston and recompensing her income for the decay of her voice by instructing select classes of pupils and friends in the higher classes of vocal music. Some of the choicest amateurs, both gentlemen and ladies, of the city, are taking advantage of her instruction.

STATE NEWS.

A young man named Eliphalet Stevens, was killed a few days ago, by the explosion of a steam boiler, in Bradford county.

John Conrad, a gushing youth of Hamtown, Luzerne county, cut his throat, a few days since, because his father refused him permission to attend a ball. He is badly wounded, but may recover.

The Easton *Sentinel* says: The new Weikel iron mine, on lands of Mr. Bittenbender, near Hensingersville, Lehigh county, contains enough ore to supply half a dozen furnaces for the next fifty years. So says a competent judge. The vein is about eighteen feet thick, and comes up to within three to six feet of the top of the ground. The ore can be taken out very easily and cheaply—at an expense, it is said, of not over $1 per ton.

The Nicholson (Wyoming county) *Examiner* has given up the ghost, after two short years of journalistic life.

Michael Murray, a carpenter, fell down Pyne shaft, back of Hyde Park, Luzerne county, a distance of two hundred feet, and was instantly killed.

Since the destructive fire in that place on Tuesday morning, the people of Brownsville are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of providing apparatus for the extinguishment of conflagrations. A few buckets of water applied when the flames were first discovered would have saved much property, but none could be had until too late.

A lot has been purchased upon which to erect the new gas works in Brownsville.

A telegraph line is to be built in the spring, between Waynesburg and Cameron, W. Va.

A little son of Margaret Hathaway, of Wayne township, Greene county, aged nearly three years, fell into a kettle of hot water the 13th inst., scalding him to death.

Two of the boys injured by the explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Scranton, a few days ago, have since died.

Janetta Davidson, aged fifteen years, was run over by a locomotive in Scranton, on the 26th, and died within an hour after the accident.

A son of Patrick Reagan, about twelve years of age, while going to his work quite early on Monday morning in Scranton, became numb with the cold and laid down in the street, and when found he was nearly frozen to death.

The Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., of Lancaster, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the students of Franklin and Marshall College (of which he is President), on Thursday last, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. The members of the Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, then in session at Lancaster, were present by invitation.

A young man of West Whiteland township, Chester county, because his mother took a cigar from where he had placed it, struck her a severe blow and made a demonstration upon his father with an axe.

John Boyer, Esq., of Phœnixville, one of the originators of the *Phœnix*, is said to be the oldest printer in the State. He was eighty years of age on the 22d inst. He served an apprenticeship to the business at the Norristown *Register* office, commencing in the year 1812. He still enjoys good health, and frequently does a day's work at the case.

Six or seven deaths from what is supposed to be spotted fever have occurred in Pottstown within the past few days.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: At the residence of his son-in-law, in Nelsonville, about five miles from Keating, on the 14th inst., Mr. A. Moss Beech died at the remarkable age of one hundred and six years, nine months and fifteen days. Mr. B. was the oldest inhabitant, and among the first settlers on the Sinnemahoning creek. He was familiar with the early Indian depredations of the West Branch valley; was twice wounded by them, and delighted to bare his body to exhibit the scars which he carried in his final resting place. He was of giant strength and unusual ruggedness. Breathing the purest air, and drinking from the clear mountain streams, however, it is scarcely a marvel that he was so well preserved. It has only been within a comparatively short time that he began to exhibit the unwelcome symptoms of decay, and since which he seldom consented to be taken far away, nor remain for any considerable time from his home. For some months past he has failed much, and presented unmistakable evidences of failing health, until the morning of the day referred to, he fell before the stroke of the destroyer. Many of the business men and fishermen of the towns along the river were acquainted with him, and have often regaled and refreshed themselves beneath his roof in their tiresome journeys, and will, on returning to their sports in coming seasons, miss his cheerful greetings and the common comforts of his humble habitation. He leaves a numerous relationship to recall his many virtues and mourn the vacancy occasioned by his demise.

Marshall Coburn, of Center county, offers to wager $100 to $1,000 that he can beat any man in the State peeling logs.

The Rev. Gregory Bowers, O. S. B., late pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Johnstown, died at St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland county, on Tuesday night.

The Huntingdon *Journal* and *Globe* people are engaged in the unprofitable work of muddthrowing. They call hard names with great glibness.

The Huntindon *Journal* says: A foul murder was committed at Williamsburg, Blair county, on last Friday night, under the following circumstances: Daniel Emhiser and Estep were employees of the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company, and the former and his brother were discharged therefrom. Emhiser concluded that Estep was instrumental in securing their discharge, and filling himself with liquor, he made an attack upon him (Estep) with a "billy," on Friday night as before stated, at the works of the company, and crushed his skull so that he died in a few hours afterwards. Emhiser was arrested and sent to Hollidaysburg jail, where he is now confined. Estep was an inoffensive man and a good citizen. He leaves, in destitute circumstances, a wife and five children.

We learn, says the Clearfield *Raftman's Journal*, that on Thursday, February 6th, Mr. James Lingle, of Goshen township, while at Shawsville, met three or four men who had been drinking, and that they tried to persuade him to take some liquor, which he refused to do, whereupon they undertook to force him to drink. Mr. Lingle resisted their efforts, and, in doing so, he knocked one down, when a second one of the party, a man named Wallace, struck him a slight blow on the mouth. Thus ended the affray, and all parties went to their homes, without having sustained any serious damage. A day or two after the occurrence above related Mr. Lingle's lip and face became inflamed, erysipelas ensued, and continued to get worse until Saturday, the 15th, when he died from its effects. Such, we are informed, are the facts in the case. This is certainly one of the most singular fatal occurrences that it has ever befallen our lot to record. Mr. Lingle was a large, robust, healthy person, and hence it seems exceeding strange that so slight an injury should end his life.

A bed of iron ore has been discovered in the neighborhood of Corry.

Clarksville, Mercer county, has the most accommodating justice of the peace in the State. He is ready to marry anxious candidates for matrimony on the shortest notice, and in the strangest places. His last exploit is thus related: Last Sunday, a week ago, a Miss Fitch, and a gentleman, Mr. McKnight, both of Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, taking a drive, in some way wandered to the wondrous little village of Clarksville. They inquired for a "Squire," and when he was introduced to them they made known their delicate desires with all the accompanying hesitation and blushes. They started for our legal gentleman's residence. A smart rain began to fall. The covered bridge over the old canal had to be passed, and as Tom caught sight of its shelter, a new idea made his eyes twinkle. Turning to the impatient couple, he remarked that he "guessed they had better stop in the bridge out of this awful rain. They could sit in the carriage, and he could do it just as well there as elsewhere." The amorous ones agreed to this, and there, in the old bridge and the dusk of evening, under the pattering rain, amid a group of curious ones who all knew the tricks of the old joker, these two were pronounced husband and wife. In all the records of strange marriages in strange places, this one must stand without a parallel.

The *Standard* states that Williamsport will inaugurate four new industrial enterprises in the spring, viz: a match factory, a manufactory of cottage furniture, a planing mill, and another not specified.

The Greensburg *Argus* advertises for "six first-class crookers to predict the failure of the fruit crop, the wheat crop, flood, droughts, &c. None but those who have spent a lifetime in borrowing trouble need apply."

A new hook-and-ladder company has just been organized in Greensburg, made up of a number of the best citizens in the place.

The Titusville *Courier*, after being sorely tried by industrious gentlemen belonging to the "dead beat" order, proposes to establish a department in its columns for their exposure, wherein shall be given their names and plans of operations.

The ladies of Titusville have instituted a movement looking to a general reduction of the wages of servant girls.

The Erie *Observer* says: "The first account of the executor of the estate of Chas. M. Reed, deceased, has been filed in the Register's office and passed by the Court, and shows a balance of $2,006,106 63, personal property, in the hands of the accountants."

Bret Harte will lecture in Warren on Saturday evening.

The Dick Malling Machine Patent.

This patent expired July 26th, 1872, and an application for its extension was finally refused by the Commissioner of Patents in July last. The patent is therefore now dead beyond resurrection. Our brethren of the Press need, therefore, pay no attention whatever to the annual drafts still being drawn upon them by Robert Dick, the patentee, for a continuance of the royalty upon this defunct patent. We would suggest to Mr. Dick the expediency of discontinuing these attempts at extortion.

The County Commissioners of Cook county, Ill. (Chicago), passed a resolution, the other day, for the government of the almshouse, which provides that no more "luxuries shall be supplied to persons applying for relief from the county," but that in lieu thereof such substantials as flour, pork and beans, etc., shall be rationed out. What greater luxury could be served up to a hungry man than a meal of such materials?

New Life for the Languid.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of langnor, exhaustion, depression of spirits and bodily pain. At these times a wine glass full of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing as "the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over-study, intense anxiety, or any other cause, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling, and promptly taken as a remedy for all minor ailments as well as for more serious complaints.

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Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of Rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day, than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says—"I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another, that "The Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar,"—another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth four hundred dollars," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

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5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
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Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
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5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nonsuch Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.
Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.
SPRING, 1873.
New Prints,
New Ginghams,
New Bleach Goods,
New Brown Goods,
New Pant Stuff,
New Shirting Checks.
FULL STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
1873.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
TO
Harper's Periodicals
Harper's Magazine
The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*
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The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
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There never was any paper published that so delighted the heart of woman—*Providence Journal.*
TERMS FOR 1873.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....$4 00.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year.....4 00.
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10 00 any two for $7.
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR, will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
MWF NEW YORK.

PROPOSALS.
Office Board of Water Commissioners,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24, 1873.
TO MACHINISTS AND IRON FOUNDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop Gates, Fire Plugs, &c., will be received at the Office of the Board of Water Commissioners, Municipal Hall, until 9 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, March 7, 1873.
Specifications, &c., can be had on application at the office of the Mechanical Engineer.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
D. W. C. CARROLL,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
H. M. ROLFE,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.
Office of Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners,
Pittsburgh, February 21, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until MARCH 1st for the
Services of a Veterinary Surgeon
FOR THE
PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT,
FOR ONE YEAR.
All Proposals to be addressed to
J. H. McILROY,
Chairman of Committee on.
The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

FOR RENT,
STORE—58 Market street. Rent $850.
DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue. Rent $500.
BASEMENT—52 Market street. Rent $150.
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

JUST RECEIVED!
ANOTHER LOT OF
ELGIN WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US,
Which we warrant the BEST WATCH for the price made in this country.
If you want a good TIME KEEPER call and see them. Every Watch warranted to give satisfaction; if they don't we will take them back.
Wattles & Sheafer,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

DRY GOODS.
McKEE,
59 Market Street,
Is Now Receiving
SPRING
Dry Goods,
OF
Every Style and Variety
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PURCHASERS SHOULD CALL AND EXAMINE HIS
IMMENSE STOCK
Before They Make Their Selections.
Prices Are Low and Goods All Fresh.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.
New Dress Goods
OPENING TO-DAY, AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
NEW BLACK SILKS,
OPENING TO-DAY, AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
NEW SPRING POPLINS,
OPENING TO-DAY, AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
NEW BLEACHED MUSLIN,
OPENING TO-DAY, AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
NEW TABLE LINENS,
OPENING TO-DAY, AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
NEW BLACK ALPACAS,
OPENING TO-DAY, AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
GREY AND BLACK SILK PONGEES,
OPENING TO-DAY, AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
Green and Black Striped Goods
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
A. W. Erwin & Co's
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEW YORK.
Henderson's Patent Iron.
The "PURIFIED CAST IRON" costs but $6 per ton more than common coke pig iron, and when mixed with one-half wrought iron makes good cast steel.
The wrought iron from common coke pig iron makes cast steel equal to that made from the best Swedish bar iron.
The "common" bar iron from common coke pig iron is stronger, softer and tougher than Lowmoor iron.
The Boiler Plates from common coke pig iron are stronger, 5/6 per cent. softer and 100 per cent. tougher, than Lowmoor iron.
For Licenses to make this Iron apply to
JAMES HENDERSON,
30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
THOS. J. POPE & BRO.
292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM
NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
PANCOAST & MAULE
PHILADELPHIA PA.
IMPROVED CAST IRON
RADIATORS
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
NEW
Drown & Corliss,
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS AND CONSULTING METALLURGISTS,
1123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.
THOMAS M. DROWN. GEORGE F. CORLISS

The Wheat Field of America!
Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running Streams, in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.
Grain can be shipped from Lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Care now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of Land close to track $4 to $8 per Acre; further away $2 50 to $4. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT. Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 BONDS, now selling at par, received for Land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.
Soldiers, under the new Law (March, 1872), get 160 acres FREE, near the Railroad, by one and two years' residence.
TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their Wives and Children CARRIED FREE over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Capitalists to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.
Send for Pamphlet containing full information, Map and every of new Homestead Law. Address:
LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
Or 23 FIFTH AVENUE, corner Ninth st., New York.
F

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

SAFE INVESTMENT,
Now Paying 12 Per Cent. Every Thirty Days Upon the Price Asked.
THREE-FOURTH INTEREST FOR SALE.
To enable small capitalists to purch

James T. Brady & Co

-Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest, Steamships, afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

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(Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

BANK STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCK, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER, Bought and Sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, call or address him as above.

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U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 27, 1873.

General trade is quiet to-day, partly owing to the unpropitious weather. The calls for accommodations at the banks, however, were quite numerous, and, in most cases, promptly met. Rates for loans and discounts remain the same as last quoted. Some parties find considerable difficulty in getting their paper renewed, as capital, with its customary timidity, is withholding itself from the market when we most need it.

We give below the highest and lowest prices of stocks made during last year. The table will be interesting to operators, who are now wondering whether *bottom* has been touched or not.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
New York Central and Hudson River	99	Nov. 11	101¼	Apr. 3
Harlem	103½	Feb. 12	120	Apr. 25
Erie	50	Nov. 11	81¼	Apr. 3
Erie preferred	60	Mch. 2	87	May 20
Lake Shore	92¾	Nov. 11	101¾	Apr. 3
Wabash	37	Nov. 11	80¼	Apr. 4
Northwest	56½	Jan. 5	200	Nov. 23
Northwest preferred	66½	Jan. 5	90	Nov. 23
Fort Wayne	101	Nov. 11	116¾	Apr. 3
St. Paul	72¼	Nov. 11	87¾	Apr. 3
St. Paul preferred	72¼	Nov. 11	87¾	Jan. 21
Ohio and Mississippi	34	Dec. 31	45¾	Apr. 3
Central of New Jersey	90	Oct. 4	115	Apr. 3
Boston, Hartford and Erie	5	Jan. 2	11¾	May 18
Delaware, Lackawana and Western	91	Dec. 13	113½	Mch. 16
Hannibal and St. Joseph	28	Nov. 11	89¾	Jan. 17
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	44	Sept. 18	71¼	Jan. 19
Union Pacific	24¾	Dec. 31	30¾	Jan. 2
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central	10¾	Jan. 5	42¾	May 21
Panama	79	Jan. 2	145¾	Oct. 26
Western Union Telegraph	75½	Sept. 13	93¾	Oct. 24
Quicksilver	23¾	Jan. 13	49¾	Dec. 6
Quicksilver preferred	45	Jan. 13	75	Dec. 6
Pacific Mail	59¾	Jan. 12	103¾	Oct. 22
Adams Express	90	Jan. 2	98¾	May 24
American Merchants' Union	59	Jan. 6	80¾	May 24
United States Express	61	Jan. 6	85	May 24
Wells, Fargo & Co	56½	Jan. 4	95	May 21
Canton	44	Jan. 6	57	Dec. 31

The stock market received a "black eye" yesterday, and still staggers under the vigorous blows of the bears.

Pacific Mail leads the panic with a decline from 75 to 58; Lake Shore is off from 98¾ ten days ago to 91¾; Ohios touched 44¾, and Union Pacific 34¾.

The break was occasioned by a rumor that a leading operator in navigation stock had failed, and from the continued scarceness of money, which commands a commission of ½ per diem in addition to the legal rate of interest.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868		116¾	116¾
10-40's		114¾	114¾
New 5s	113¾		113¾
6s of	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1861	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 5-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Pacifics	114

—The following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in answer to the question, "Whether a will admitted to probate since October 1, 1872, although dated prior to that time, is subject to stamp duty?"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, February 22, 1873.

SIR: Its liability depends upon the date of the probate, not that of the will. If the probate was made or taken effect on October 1, 1872, it should be stamped, if the value of the estate and effects exceeded one thousand dollars.

A Collector of Internal Revenue alone can validly stamp instruments after issue, and the Collectors are still furnished with stamps for that purpose. It is not legal for a Register or other recording officer to attach the stamp after issue. Collectors may still stamp instruments legally executed prior to March 1st, 1868 (the act of June 30th, 1864, as amended, and which must have been presented within twenty months from issue they may remit the penalty (series 6, No. 10, page 13). To authorize the remission of the penalty there must be satisfactory evidence that there was no intent to evade the law. Very respectfully,

To Thomas W. Davis, Esq., Collector Internal Revenue, Twenty-second District, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—The following log table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 27, 1873.	10:30 11:30 12:30 1:30 2:30 3:00
Gold	114½ 114¼ 114¼ 114¼ 114¼ 114¼
Canton	
Western Union Telegraph	
Quicksilver	
Pacific Mail	
Adams Express	
Wells, Fargo & Co	
American Express	
United States Express	
New York Central	
Erie	
Michigan Central	
Michigan Southern	
Illinois Central	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	
Chicago and Northwest	
Do preferred	
Rock Island	
Fort Wayne	
Do. Preferred	
Ohio & Mississippi	
Fort Wayne	
Union Pacific	
Chicago and Alton	
Do preferred	
Hannibal & St. Jo	
Do preferred	
New Jersey Central	
C. C. & I. C.	
Hannibal & St. Jo	
Iron Mountain	
Atlantic Mail	

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central		Lehigh Navigation	26
Reading	51¾	Lehigh Navigation	38
United Co.'s of N. J.	91¾	Pittsburgh 6s	71
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	33½	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	97
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	Central Transport'n	48

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 26.—The market continues inactive. Dealers are anxious to push sales, but buyers are not inclined to purchase at what they consider high prices. We notice no further decline, but a weak and unsettled feeling prevails. Advices from London and Liverpool are not very encouraging to holders; they report a decline and a still greater anxiety to reduce stocks. Mr. James Lynch advertises 2,000 bags Western Texas for public sale on the 27th inst. The sales here comprise 28 bales Mexican at 24@; 12 do Colorado, 19@; 2,500 lbs fall California, 32@; 60 bales scoured do, 75@90c.—*Shipping List.*

New Bedford Oil Market.

[For the week ending February 24.]

SPERM OIL—Continues in good request, and we hear of sales for export of 750 bbls at $1 55; and 500 do good, and 60 do inferior, for manufacture, on private terms.

WHALE OIL—Is comparatively quiet.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been comparatively light, and from appearances we think will continue so the balance of the week. The quality of the cattle received has been generally poor, some fair but very few prime cattle offering. In consequence of the light run sellers endeavored to force the market up ¼c, and this, too, in the face of the fact that there was no improvement in Eastern markets to justify doing so. Buyers refused to purchase, and hence trade has ruled slow to this writing. The attendance of buyers is about as usual, and all seem willing to purchase, but decline doing so at the advance asked. Some few loads of cattle have changed hands, and generally at an advance of ¼c to ½c. The highest price reached this week was seven cents, and this only for four cattle, heavy and fat, and weighing in the neighborhood of 2,200 lbs. A drove of heavy fat cattle sold at $6 65, the highest figures any drove has brought this week. We have no doubt but if the right kind was here, from the feeling at present, they would sell for about 7c, but it would take an exceedingly good drove to bring the price. The advantage of the situation seem to favor sellers, and if the run continue light the market will close considerably better than it opened.

Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 75 to 6 87½; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 @6 62½; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 to 6 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lbs steers $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 25 to $4 75; common $4 00; bulls $2 50 to $4 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for the week ending to-day have been light. The market has been steady and even, with a demand fully up to the offerings. The quality of the hogs on sale is not very good, and prime Philadelphia hogs are rather scarce, and while the market is not excited they meet with a ready sale at better prices than have ruled for some time. Buyers are not purchasing freely, but the light run makes it easy for sellers to sustain the market. Western shippers complain of the scarcity of transportation, and say that it is often a week after cars are ordered before they get them. If this difficulty was removed we think lower rates would rule. Wednesday the supply of good hogs on sale was very light, and while trade in Yorkers was reported slow, it was the opinion of several dealers that if a bunch of choice Philadelphia hogs would if here sell for 6c @ ⅞. Following are the rates this morning:

Extra Philadelphia $6 75 to $6 85; prime do $6 50 to $6 65; prime Yorkers $6 50 to $6 75; fair do $4 50 to $4 90.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week to the time of writing is fair. The market on Tuesday ruled fair, but on Wednesday the receipts proving liberal buyers wanted concessions, which sellers refused, and of course trade grew dull. Some few sheep are selling by holders who are anxious to sell and get home, but the majority of owners are holding stock rather than take the prices offered. Some stock is shipping East on owners' hands, and the run is not sufficient to glut the market, and we think holders will get prices asked, which are as follows:

For extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 75; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 50; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $6 25; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $6 00; extra 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 75.

Horses.

The run of horses East continues heavy. Dealers report trade slow, with a good many horses offering. They say that although the market is oversupplied at present trade is not fairly opened, and they look for a better market within the next two weeks. Most of the horses going through are streeters and heavy work horses.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	18,350	$4 62½	19	20,150	$5 ⅝ c
1 cow on foot	25 00	1	19	21,350	5 00
9	10,340	4 25	2	1,980	4 00
20	21,020	4 05	1	1,120	4 00
2	2,240	5 00	4	4,320	4 00
1 cow on foot	25 00	1	4	4,320	4 00
19	20,320	5 00	13	21,350	5 37
2	2,150	5 00	2	2,040	5 00
1 cow on foot	25 00	1	19	21,660	5 00
17	19,730	5 12	7	6,830	4 00
2 on foot		50 25	17	15,770	4 00
2	2,150	4 50	16	19,770	6 25
20	20,950	5 75	18	19,980	6 00
7	8,980	5 75	15	13,200	5 50
18	20,540	5 75	19	21,370	5 50

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

22	42,100	$6 00	16	15,760	$4 85
18	19,980	6 00	18	19,420	5 30
16	16,920	6 50	18	19,340	6 50
18	20,220	6 75	18	19,930	6 50
11	12,090	5 00	4	3,870	3 75
4	6,650	4 25	7	10,350	6 63
3	3,200	5 00	7	7,080	4 95
18	19,100	6 00	17	21,050	5 25
17	19,650	5 62	16	19,100	5 48
16	21,370	6 00	17	21,370	6 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

18	20,150	$6 00	2	3,100	$6 00
14	2,010	6 00	17	20,520	6 50
18	20,800	6 75	18	19,500	5 25
18	20,220	5 50	16	14,360	3 87
17	19,860	5 00	18	20,360	4 50
17	17,940	4 75	17	17,520	4 80

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

15	19,420	$6 25	1	1,420	5 00
15	18,100	6 87½	1	1,310	5 00
18	17,080	6 50	1	1,240	5 00
1	2,000	6 75	7	7,300	5 00
17	18,150	6 87½	2	28,710	5 00
18	20,100	5 25	17	18,470	5 00
18	20,690	7 75	17	18,450	5 00
18	19,730	5 50	18 ⅜ head		23 00
18	20,010	6 00	1	8,980	4 00
18	19,950	5 50	12	13,170	6 00
18	20,250	5 75	3	3,660	6 00
18	19,740	4 75	1	1,060	5 12
17	19,510	5 25	18	19,550	5 75
3	3,570	3 00	17	22,520	6 40
18	20,040	6 00	18	20,860	5 50
4	19,350	5 35	4	4,280	5 50
18	20,360	6 00	4	19,350	5 75
14	13,960	6 00	3	2,980	4 00
18	19,460	6 00	3	3,070	4 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

20	20,660	$6 75	2	2,020	$6 75
18	18,460	5 00	41	39,620	5 75
19	19,750	5 00	1	1,020	5 00
18	19,360	5 00	18	19,360	5 00
18	19,600	5 00	18	19,360	5 50
18	20,360

THIRD EDITION.

6:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPLICATED SENATORS.

Report Upon Testimony Elicited by House Committees.

Patterson's Expulsion Recommended.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The following is the report of the Senate Committee on Elections, submitted by the Chairman, Senator Morrill, of Maine, at half-past ten to-night:

They report they have regarded the duty devolved on them by the order of the Senate limited in its range to such matters affecting members of the Senate as are contained in communications from the House of Representatives, and have accordingly confined their inquiries to the elucidation of the testimony accompanying the communications. Having examined the testimony taken before the House of Representatives in relation thereto, and taken such testimony as was deemed desirable to throw light upon the subject matter, and having attentively considered the facts ascertained, they submit the following statement of the facts as ascertained touching each implicated member of the Senate:

FIRST, AS TO SENATOR LOGAN.

First on the list of members of the Senate supposed to be affected by the evidence taken by the Committee of the House of Representatives is the name of John A. Logan. In December, 1867, Logan made an arrangement with Ames to purchase ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock of America, upon recommendation of Ames that the stock was valuable and paying, and that it was made in consideration of the agreement, at any time, and the stock was owned by Ames. In January following Ames showed to Logan an account in which he credited Logan with two dividends of seven per cent. each, subsequent to his purchase, eighty and sixty per cent., respectively, from which he deducted the interest upon the purchase price of the stock, and drew a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for the balance, which was in favor of Logan, for the two dividends, and paid the interest thereon, stating to him he had received the money. Logan subsequently had the transaction erased, Logan having no further interest in the stock. Ames sent a memorandum of the transaction erased, Logan having no further interest in the stock. Ames sent a memorandum of the transaction to the House of Representatives at the request of the Committee of Investigation, and subsequently in his way service which would call for the action of the Senate in the premises, and the Committee do not find that any action is necessary on the part of the Senate in relation to the matter.

THE FIRST SPEAKER.

Mr. De Camp commenced by stating that he had hoped some one else would have been called upon to open the meeting. He was never before an audience under such embarrassing circumstances as now to be discussed. Local option attacked good government and good laws, and would sap the foundation of all good measures. It would affect the life, happiness and prosperity of all. This was the reason that public sentiment was so thoroughly aroused on the sentiment throughout the county. The question really before the people is, "Will men be licensed to sell drink or not?" The question to be decided was whether the people are to permit the moral and social happiness of a great portion of the community to be destroyed or not. The speaker did not profess to be an able constitutional lawyer, but he did profess to say that no man whose opinion was worth twenty shillings would say that the people of a district had not the right to say whether liquor should be sold in their midst or not. How was the Constitution adopted but by the people? The speaker had nothing to say in condemnation of the members of the Legislature for their course in this matter, but he did not think that they could so far forget their duty as to vote for a law protecting those who not only make their families, friends and neighbors unhappy, but inflicted upon the community a demon more to be dreaded than a pestilence or a famine. The gentleman sat down amid great applause.

THOS. M. MARSHALL, ESQ., SPEAKS.

Thos. M. Marshall appeared on the platform and was greeted with cheers. Mr. M. said that he had not attended the meeting for the purpose of making a speech, but simply as a citizen. He was pleased to note the fact that so large a portion of the audience was of that the meeting would compare favorably with that of Saturday night in the same hall [Laughter.] The gentleman then remarked that he was not at that meeting, as it would have pleased him very much to have seen his American, German and Irish friends for their countries. If it was on a subject of such mighty importance as local option on the question of allowing the people to say whether or not liquor should be sold in their midst. He (Mr. M.) had never had the question of perilege he said that is not law—is, not absolutely law. Now, while nothing in the present law came coming under the decision of Judge Bell in regard to the power of the Legislature to delegate to the people the right to make laws, the present Legislature delegated to the people the power to amend the Constitution of the State. Then if such a power was given the people, surely they should have the power to legislate an edict to say stop stop from their midst. Not constitutional? Ah! an unconstitutional law? Why, we have had such laws in existence for years. Why, every man who has a dollar had many bottles of wine—pure juice of the grape —which he used, but which did not intoxicate. He would make Mr. Moore a present of a few dozen, and he might drink the full of the Allegheny river of it and it would not intoxicate. Where a man tells you that no wine is made that will not intoxicate he tells an untruth.

A DIFFERENCE.

At this point Mr. Moore arose and informed the gentleman from Dublin that he must not impugn his veracity before an audience of his own fellow-citizens. The two gentlemen were about to argue the matter (in italics), when Mr. Park interposed and secured peace and harmony.

The speaker continued by stating that he withdrew the allusion he had just made. (Here considerable confusion ensued, some crying "Moore," "Moore," others "go on," &c.) Mr. Park said he was Chairman of the meeting, and "so help him God, he would preserve order if he had to call for the assistance of the police." [Laughter.]

Mr. Howitt, after peace had been restored, continued: Mr. Moore has said that in effect it was a natural right to drink liquor. It is also a natural right to go naked, yet the speaker would not care to do so on a chilly night. Mr. H. had a natural appetite, and that appetite was for milk.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

D. D. Bruce, Esq., (on the audience)—I rise to a question of privilege. Might I inquire if the gentleman has a natural appetite for milk—is he weaned yet? [Great laughter.]

This ended Mr. Howitt, and then the Committee on Resolutions submitted a series of resolutions through the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Porter, as follows:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We, the friends of the Local Option law, citizens of Allegheny county, in convention assembled in the City Hall of Pittsburgh, Thursday evening, February 27, 1873, hereby place on permanent record an expression of our wish and of our will, that the people fully memorialize your honorable bodies.

Our petition is that you will give immediate and earnest heed to the demand of this community to remove from us a disability which it is the opinion exists which, if this fear is well grounded, will debar us from the right of suffrage on a measure that concerns our highest interests, a right now exercised under the general law throughout the State. Such discrimination is unfair and unjust, and the trouble of which we complain has arisen, we believe, through no default on your part, as the letter of the law, but the efforts to remedy the defect have met with the most subtle and determined opposition at every stage of the proceedings.

The record of the action of the House yesterday fills us with high hope. The threat that the bill for our relief should be hidden in Committee has fallen to the ground through the wise and judicious action of those who are willing that the voice of the people shall be heard.

We desire to express our liveliest satisfaction at the record of the large majority, and we now earnestly petition the Senate that it may be taken through all the stages of legislation at the earliest moment possible, that these we may be relieved from the afflicted upon the community a demon more to be dreaded than a pestilence or a famine. The gentleman sat down amid great applause.

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Having thus concisely stated what action we now deem essential to secure us these rights, we would further declare:

1. That we believe the highest interests of the community are at stake in this contest; that the parties and all shades of political opinion are united in favor of this measure, wives and sisters and mothers, whose homes and lives are made miserable and wretched by liquor, plead for it through us; hope it holds out to the great body of the law loving, law abiding people, in country and city alike, look to it as giving them an opportunity to rid themselves of a terrible curse.

2. The feeling in favor of this measure is no less permanent and growing than it is widespread. For years the burden of this trouble in liquor in the shape of crime and its sad poverty and misery and taxation connected with our hospitals, our alms houses, our workhouses, jails and penitentiaries has been too fold the amount derived from the source named.

The gentleman's address was frequently applauded, and had great effect upon his hearers.

Mr. Park next introduced to the audience Mr. J. A. Howitt, of Dublin, Ireland. Mr. H. is an Irishman of the most thorough type, and on taking the floor was not long in letting the meeting know it. He commenced his address by "getting back" on Mr. Moore on his plea for constitutional rights, and winding from the Constitution of our State the paragraph commencing "We, the people," &c., holding that the government derived all its power from the governed. His next point was that the wine mentioned in the scriptures did not contain alcohol. He was assured of this, as it was from what he